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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/027,390	12/21/2001	Yue-Hong Chou	GEO1.PAU.01	1722

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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, THU V

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

3661

DATE MAILED: 08/08/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/027,390

Applicant(s)

CHOU, YUE-HONG

Examiner

Thu Nguyen

Art Unit

3661

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 5/23/05 & 2/7/05.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) See Continuation Sheet is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) See Continuation Sheet is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,6-11,13,18-20,23-29,31,38 and 44 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____

Continuation of Disposition of Claims: Claims pending in the application are 1,2,5-11,13-15,17-20,23-29,31-33,35,37-40,43-46,48-50,53-55 and 57-62.

Continuation of Disposition of Claims: Claims withdrawn from consideration are 5,14,15,17,22,32,33,35,37,39,40,43,45,46,48-50,53-55 and 57-62.

DETAILED ACTION

The response to the restriction requirement filed on May 23, 2005 has been entered. By this response, the invention group II (including claims 13, 31, 38-44 with generic claims 1-2, 6-11, 18-20, 23-29) has been elected without traverse, accordingly, claims 1-2, 6-11, 13, 18-20, 23-29, 31, 38, and 44 are examined in this office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

2. Claims 2, 5, 19, 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

- a. In claim 2, line 2; claim 19, line 2, the claimed utilizing data from "not more than three satellites" is not disclosed in the specification.
- b. In claim 5, line 2; claim 22, line 2, the claimed utilizing only a "single" satellites is not disclosed in the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kageyama (US 6,681,157).

As per claim 1, 18, Kageyama teaches an apparatus for communication to a network, the apparatus comprises: a location circuit for detecting variable location information of the object in real time (col.12, lines 5-7; col.14, lines 15-31); a processor for activating responsive functions according to the object's current location (halting the vehicle (col.17, lines 65-67; col.18, lines 1-2; col.23, lines 9-15), decelerating the speed of the vehicle (col.14, lines 57-64; col.23, lines 5-9), notifying the driver (col.30, lines 44-50)); a communication circuit for transmitting messages within the network (col.col.12, lines 32-63) and directly between objects (col.22, lines 37-53); and the processor corresponding to the first object automatically activates selected functions controlling the first object in response to the variable location of the second object (col.22, lines 37-53, lines 63-67; col.23, lines 1-15). Kageyama does not explicitly disclose storing events of the object in a history file with some events are correlated with actions. However, since Kageyama teaches the capability of selecting suitable actions (stopping the vehicle, decelerating the vehicle, etc.) according to a specific event (interference, collision, overtaking event, etc), and since storing such the event in a history file would have been well known, an ordinary person

skilled in the art at the time the invention was made would be able to utilize a well known memory for storing the events taught by Kageyama in order to facilitate selecting appropriate action for each specific event.

5. Claims 6-7, 23-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kageyama (US 6,681,157) in view of Monroe (US 2003/0067542).

As per claim 6-7, Monroe teaches storing a history of events (para 0118). Further, storing location, time of day, speed, direction of an object and categorizing events would have been both known and obvious matter of design choice.

As per claim 23-24 refer to claim 6-7 above.

6. Claims 2, 19-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kageyama (US 6,681,157) in view of Soliman (US 6,542,743).

As per claim 2, 19-20, Soliman teaches that using only one satellite for determining the position of an object (col.9, lines 39-42). Furthermore, using the GPS receiver and communicating with a terrestrial location detection network for determining the position of the mobile object would have been well known. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a well known terrestrial communication network of Soliman to the system of Kageyama in order to ensure obtaining

object's position even if the object is traveling in a place where there is limited access to the GPS system.

7. Claims 8-11, 25-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kageyama (US 6,681,157) in view of Monroe (US 2003/0067542) and further in view of Fera et al (US 6,338,152) and Ono (US 6,466,950).

As per claim 8-11, Monroe teaches storing events of history files and transmitting the events to other object (para 0086; 0123; 0109). Moreover, storing sent and received messages and tagging the files to be deleted would have been known as taught by Fera in col.4, lines 39-56; col.5, lines 1-10; col.7, lines 1-3; and clearing a data file after transmitting data file to a remote server would have been known as disclosed by Ono in col.7, lines 25-40. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include downloading and uploading data file of Monroe to a remote server and to delete the file after the transmission in order to facilitate saving data at a remote location when the memory device in the mobile object is limited.

As per claim 25-29, refer to claims 8-11 above.

8. Claims 13, 31, 38, and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kageyama (US 6,681,157) in view of Ito (US 2001/0001763) and further in view of Sheynblat et al (US 2002/0171581).

As per claim 13, 31, Ito teaches selecting a best signal from a plurality of input sources (para 0044-0046), further, including modems 54, 52 (fig.3) for wireless communication between devices for exchanging information from different network would have been well known as taught by Sheynblat in fig. 3. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the system for selecting data from input sources of Ito and to include two ways modems taught by Sheynblat to the system of Kageyama in order to ensure using appropriate signal for determining position of the mobile device of Kageyama.

As per claim 38, 44, refer to claim 13 above.

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

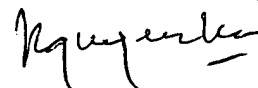
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thu Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-6967. The examiner can normally be reached on T-F (7:30-6:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomas Black can be reached on (571) 272-6956. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 3661

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

August 2, 2005



THU V. NGUYEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER